

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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號九月十年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

日三初月九年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA.—SWANSON, GUNDEL & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENNING & CO., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....\$1,420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumulations.....\$1,725,000
tions this date.....

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. KERR, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.
Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst. Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.
By Order,
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRY, Secretary.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HORTON & CO.'S OFFICE, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.
Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOTICE.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.
September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIN at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREBTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREBTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878, on or before the expiration of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIN will proceed to distribute the Assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.
Wm. H. BREBTON,
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIN.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for DOCKING, PAINTING, RE-TUBING and Sundry other REPAIRS for Engine of the British S. S. "PERNTOVER" will be received on Board by the Undersigned till 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant.
For Particulars of Work apply on Board.
J. E. von BARGEN,
Master S. S. "Perntover."
Hongkong, October 8, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

Estate of BEETHAM ABERNETHY MITFORD, of Foochow, Deceased.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned, and those Persons having Claims against it must send in Particulars, accompanied by the proper vouchers, before the 20th of October next.
CHAS. A. SINCLAIR,
H.M. Consul, Foochow.
H.M. Consulate, Foochow, 15th September, 1877.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.
RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!
DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS & CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING CO.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.
The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.
The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.
ECONOMY.
For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.
One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents for Hongkong.
MUSTARD & Co., General Agents at Shanghai.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong,
and to
H. E. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Windsor Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tigre, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits, only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.
Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.
PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.
PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDERS and RUDNER, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned. Orders from any of the Outposts in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed:
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.,
A. HAHN.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

For Sale.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.
WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874,
HIDEBOCK & Co.'s
MONROBLE.
DEETEN & Co.
Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: Two Dollars and a Half.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs EITEL & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX STEAMSHIPS
"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR,"
"CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASONS' (MAR) BUTTER.
The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.
In Tins of 1 lb. each, 68 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.
Fresh supplies of CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.
(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.
Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.
California KNEE BOOTS.
Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-MEN'S BOOTS.
HORSE BLANKETS.
Central and Fin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS.
BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.
ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.
ROTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARBED LINES.
FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all Sizes.
INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.
Cabin Suspension LAMPS.
Cabin CANDLESTICKS.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
Japanned TOILET SETS.
CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.
WATER FILTERS.
Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.
A Fine Assortment of DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....650,000 Dollars.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
E. E. BELLIOS, Esq., WILHELM REINERS, Esq.,
W. H. FORBES, Esq., Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.,
A. McIVER, Esq., Ed. TOWSE, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and Country Bank.
HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£110,000.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Entertainments.

GARRISON THEATRE.
THE 28th REGT. AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB, will give Two Performances at the above Theatre, on WEDNESDAY, 10th, and FRIDAY, 12th Oct. The places chosen are the popular domestic Drama in Three Acts, by C. H. HAZLEWOOD, Esq., Entitled:
"JESSY VERE, OR THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER."
And the laughable Farce by T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Entitled:
"MY TURN NEXT."
Between the pieces an old Favorite is to give a Song.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Front Seats, 1s; Second Seats, 50 Cents; Third Seats, 25 Cents. Children under 12 years of age, half-price to first and second seats only.
Tickets can be obtained at Hongkong Hotel, Officers Mess Sergeant 28th Regt., Sergeants' Mess, R.A., and 28th Regiment, from all Pay Sergeants, and at the Door on the nights of Performance.
Doors Open at 8.30 p.m., to Commence at 9 p.m.
By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. A. S. DICKINS, and Officers the Band of the Regiment will attend.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Hongkong, October 8, 1877.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY,
October 11th, 1877.
THE COMPANY WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE OCTOBER 17TH, FOR CALCUTTA.

THE FAMOUS ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS.
From ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY, the Egyptian Hall, LONDON; where the unparalleled Entertainments were presented nightly to crowded audiences for over two years.
In their unique and STARTLING WONDERS.
Their profoundly MYSTERIOUS SEANCES have been given in the presence of the Crowned heads and Nobility of Europe and before vast and Intelligent Assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all Countries.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
"AN HOUR IN DREAMLAND WITH KELLAR."
Intermission of Ten Minutes.
PART II.
"THE WONDERFUL CABINET SEANCE"—KELLAR, assisted by LING LOOK.
Intermission of Ten Minutes.
PART III.
"LA CENA INFERNALE," by the Inimitable LING LOOK.
ADMISSION: \$2.00
To all Parts of the House.
Seats can now be secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., where Plan of the Hall can be seen.
Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 o'clock sharp.
Chairs may be ordered for 11.15 p.m.
Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
NOTICE.
The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. E. RAPP in our Firm Ceases from This Day.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.
WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN and INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE CLARIFICATION OF SHIPS.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

NOTICE.
FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. J. F. EWEILL at Amoy.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877.

Shipping.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)
The Steamship
"OCEAN"
will load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"H. S. SANDFORD,"
A. SNEEZE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
The 100 A 1 British Barque
"WOODVILLE,"
T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British Barque
"CHINAMAN,"
Capt. A. MACKENZIE, will load here, and have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The Portuguese Ship
"ALVA,"
Captain Souza, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British Bark
"ABERLADY,"
J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British Barque
"GRASSHOPPER,"
HARTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship
"SYDENHAM,"
A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Barque
"GEO. OROSHAW,"
Geo. INYING, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 3/4 L. I. German Ship
"GALATHEA,"
JARGEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 10, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 British Ship
"JUBILEE,"
J. HARRIS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.
The A 1 British Bark
"LORD MACAULAY,"
Capt. MONTGOMERY, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. *Japan*, Captain H. de SMIDT, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 9th Instant.

Goods remaining in store after the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Opium are requested to take delivery from the Boats alongside the Ice House Street Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unprotected by Fire Insurance.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. oc15

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877. oc18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex Yangtze, 18th September, 1877.

S. P. 148 bags Stone, from Madras.

Ex Ava, 30th September, 1877.

W. W. C. (in heart) No. 21/40, 20 cases Merce.

M. F. & Co. (India) No. 1/10 10 " "

R. H. " " " " " "

F. B. & Co. (India) " " " " " "

Total, 32 Packages.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

K. WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. Anson has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. Fat Jack, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. oc19

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Departure of the S. S. "MACTAN"

for the above Ports is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. oc10

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

FRIDAY,

the 12th October, 1877, at Noon—

White and Colored Handkerchiefs, Butchers' Knives, Table Knives, Brass and Iron Padlocks, Tooth Brushes, Kerosene Table and Hanging Lamps.

Also,

20 pieces Coloured Flannel.

10 cases Lamp Chimneys.

5 cases Soda Water Tumblers.

2 pairs Side Ladders.

1 5-Octave Harmonium.

8 16-Gauge Double Barreled Central Fire Guns, in Cases Complete.

50 Revolvers, assorted.

And,

A Set of White Ceylon Sapphire Necklaces and Ear-rings.

A Set of Pebble Mounted Bracelets.

1 Lady's Shawl Pin.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. oc12

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARTERSON, American ship, Captain W. Lull.

Stimson & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen.

Wm. Pustau & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.

Wieler & Co.

CORNWALL, British barque, Capt. Robertson.

Wieler & Co.

OLIVAR, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.

Wieler & Co.

MELVINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfeiffer.

Melchers & Co.

DUMFRIES, British barque, Captain Robertson.

Order.

FERNTOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bargon.

Chinese.

LUCCA, British barque, Captain Crowley.

Adams, Bell & Co.

PERUVIAN, British ship, Captain Berry.

Weyer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

TENDER.

TENDERS are invited for Supply of a new suit of best MUNTZ'S METAL for the German Bark "JOHANN," and will be received by the Captain on Board up to 11 a.m. TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. oc10

NOTICE.

THE OLD METAL stripped off the Bottom of the German Bark "JOHANN" (in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, Kowloon) will be SOLD by the Captain on Board TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at 11 a.m.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. oc10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "NAMO,"

Capt. J. E. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight, instead of To-morrow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, October 9, 1877. oc11

Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected during the last ten days:—

British bark Woodville, 714, hence to London, private.

American ship Henry S. Sanford, 1166, hence to New York, private.

German bark Bertha, 442, hence to Hamburg, private.

British ship, Banian, 760, Amoy to New York, private.

British bark Glamorgan, 458, Newchwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25 day days.

German bark Malvina, 499, Newchwang to Hongkong, 27 1/2 cents per picul, 25 day days.

British bark Georgina, 314, Newchwang to Whampoa, 30 cents per picul, 25 day days.

British bark Nimrod, 695, Newchwang to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, 30 day days.

American bark Quikstep, 826, Newchwang to Swatow, 22 cents per picul.

British bark Merse, 620, Newchwang to Swatow, 23 1/2 cents per picul, 25 day days.

British bark E. M. Young, 345, Newchwang to Swatow, 28 1/2 cents per picul, 24 day days.

American schooner Annie S. Hall, 455, Newchwang to Swatow, 28 1/2 cents per picul, 25 day days.

British steamer Pernambuco, 648, Hongkong to Saigon, \$1,200 in full.

British steamer Penodo, 652, Saigon to Manila, private.

German steamer Cassandra, 928, Swatow to Singapore, \$8 per head; 10 day days.

British schooner Viscount Macdonell, 289, hence to Haiphong and back, \$1,900 in full, 25 day days.

British bark Larga, 751, Fochow to London, private.

German bark Meteor, 600, hence to New York, private.

German bark Hieronimus, 425, Newchwang to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul, 25 day days.

German bark Humboldt, 330, Whampoa to Chefoo and back to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul, 25 day days.

German bark Pelho, 250, hence to Haiphong and back, 24 cents per picul, 20 day days.

British schooner Roderick Hay, 290, hence to Haiphong and back, 25 cents per picul, 30 day days.

British steamer Spartan, Swatow to Singapore, (passengers) \$8 per head, 10 day days.

Portuguese bark Alva, 631, hence to Melbourne and Sydney, private.

German brig Sophie, 210, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 17 day days.

German bark Gustav Adolph, 272, hence to Chefoo and back, 23 cents per picul, 25 day days.

German bark Carl, 215, hence to Haiphong and back, 23 cents per picul, 20 day days.

French bark Marie Louise, 425, hence to Haiphong and back, 22 1/2 cents per picul, 30 day days.

American schooner Mignon, 494, hence to Haiphong and back, 22 1/2 cents per picul, 30 day days.

British steamer Amboto, 978, hence to Saigon, \$1,750 in full, and Saigon to Hongkong, \$800 in full, 11 day days.

German steamer Bellona, 789, hence to Saigon, \$1,600 in full.

British bark Anzi, 468, cleared for Guam.

British ship Sydenham, 1083, has taken the berth for London, rate nominally £2 per 50 feet.

British ship Northampton, 1161, has taken the berth for Singapore, having been ordered to that Port from home.

British bark Osaka, 527, proceeds to Amoy to take the berth for New York.

British bark Alice, 623, left for Yokohama with original cargo of Kerosene Oil.

American ship Titan, 1229, left for Callao seeking.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9, *Audacious*, British iron-clad frigate, 6084, 14 guns, Adm. A. P. Ryder, Flag Capt. P. H. Colomb, Nagasaki Oct. 1, and Amoy 7.Oct. 9, *German*, German steamer, from Canton.Oct. 9, *Sunda*, British steamer, 1029, Reeves, Yokohama Oct. 2, Malle and General—K. & O. S. N. Co.Oct. 9, *Chung-wan*, Chinese R. C., from Canton.Oct. 9, *Chien-to*, Chinese gunboat, James Stewart, Swatow Oct. 8.Oct. 9, *Amboto*, for Saigon.9, *Norma*, for Swatow.

CLEARED.

China, for Shanghai.

Carl, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Sunda*, from Yokohama, Mrs. Rickert by and child, Messrs. Tempest, Walker and A. Sine, and 6 Native deck.Per *Amboto*, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British iron-clad frigate *Audacious* reports Strong N.E. monsoon throughout the passage. Oct. 1st, H.M.S. *Fly* at Nagasaki; Oct. 7th, H.M.S. *Home* and *Carl* at Amoy.

The Chinese gunboat *Chien-to* reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather. Passed the str. *Norma* this day.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY AND MANILA.—For MACTAN, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst. instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—For NAMOA, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst. instead of as previously notified.

For HAIPHONG.—For BARQUE PELHO, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKER.

The English Contract Packet *KHIVA* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th October.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, the 10th October.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the News Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, the 11th October.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1877. oc11

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKER.

The French Contract Packet *YANGTSE* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th October, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 17th September.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the News Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 18th September.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. oc18

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKER.

The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows, instead of as previously notified:—

11 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11.30 a.m., Post Office closes.

11.30 a.m., Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until

11.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. oc24

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Tenders Close.

11 a.m.—Tenders for Metal supply to the Bark "Johanne" close.

Tenders for Docking, &c., of the S. S. *Fernow* will be received by Captain on Board up to 3 p.m.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Mactan* leaves for Amoy, &c.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the Garrison Theatre.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 11:—

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

5 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, October 12:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

MONDAY, October 15:—

Goods per *Japan* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, October 24:—

Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, November 1:—

Ocean leaves for Cooktown, &c., on or about this date.

THURSDAY, November 8:—

5 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1877.

ARPACHAI, or Arpatohai, to which the Turks allege they pursued the Russians after defeating them on the 2nd instant, is a mountain chain on the borders about 20 miles to the east of Kars. The Russian and Turkish accounts of this battle, which seems to have been a very serious affair, directly contradict each other, both sides claiming the victory. The Russian statement, however, that they had to abandon positions, which they admit cost them over 3,000 men to capture, because of the want of water is rather too much for the acceptance of the "intelligent" foreigner. Surely where they could carry provisions they could carry water, and surely where the Turks could find water the Russians could do likewise. Doubtless the Turkish statement is also exaggerated, although their estimate of the Russian loss (6,000) is probably near the mark, the Russians themselves giving it as 3,280 men and 83 officers. The Asian campaign, however, has sunk into insignificance in comparison with the events in Europe, and it is quite certain that no important step can now be taken in Armenia this year.

It appears from a notification in the latest number of the Singapore Government Gazette that Clause 4 of the Chinese Immigrants Ordinance was accidentally omitted from the announcement of the clauses suspended. The clauses that now stand suspended are consequently 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Clause 4 reads as follows:—"It should be lawful for the Governor to establish convenient Depôts at any of the Settlements for the reception of Chinese Immigrants, and to frame rules for the management and regulation of such Depôts, and to frame Tables of Fees and of Charges to be paid for the use of the Depôts, and for the maintenance of Immigrants while accommodated therein; provided always that the amount of the fee to be charged shall not exceed one dollar for every Immigrant whose passage shall not have been paid." It will thus be seen that the clause is a very important one; in fact there is no doubt that the main clauses of the Ordinance are those suspended. The establishment of depôts, and the payment of fees by the immigrants, form unquestionably the essence of the whole Ordinance. At present the only powers exercised under the Ordinance are the following:—that immigrants are not, without permission of the Governor, to be landed or transhipped at any place in the Colony other than the three ports of the Settlements, and that the Protector of Chinese or one of his officers is to board every Immigrant Ship on its arrival, and examine each Immigrant as to the payment of his passage money. This seems to be the whole effect of the clauses of the Ordinance in operation. A "Chinese Immigrant Ship" is defined as a vessel of any description bringing Chinese Immigrants exceeding twenty in number to the Colony, and a Chinese Immigrant is defined as any Chinese, not being a first or second class cabin passenger, arriving in any such vessel from China. It seems therefore, that Chinese to the number of twenty may be carried to the Settlements with impunity. No penalties whatever appear to be provided for breaches of the clauses in operation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 6th October, 1877.

According to a Russian Official despatch, on the 2nd instant, the Russians attacked and carried the entrenchments of the left wing of Ahmed Muktar Pacha's army, after desperate fighting. On the 4th instant, however, the Russians abandoned the conquered positions owing to want of water.

The Russian loss was 3,280 men and 83 officers; the Turkish loss was enormous.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We learn from the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S. S. *Glenfinlas* left Singapore for this port to-day at noon.H. M. S. *Vigilant* has gone to Kowloon Dock, and the British barque *Largo* to Aberdeen Dock.

this, and it turned out to be untrue. The defendant then changed his statement and said that he had been employed by the ship. He was discharged from the steamer *Veronica* in May last. He was sent to 21 days' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.
Ho Man Shant, a school-boy, was charged by P. O. 526, with obstructing him in the execution of his duty. The defendant was at the Canton steamer wharf as the steamer was coming in. The Constable told him to go outside until the steamer was alongside. He refused to do so, saying he was waiting for his grandmother who was coming in the steamer. The Constable told him to go off again, when he took hold of the Policeman by the collar. The defendant said the Policeman pushed him without any reason, warning, and he dropped. He wanted to pick it up, but the Constable pushed him and would not allow him to do so. Fined \$1.

LAUNDRY.
Leong Aze, a married woman, was charged with stealing a bed-quilt from the house of a coolie at West Point. She went to the complainant's house and bargained with his wife for the renting of a room. While they were talking, some policeman broke into a gambling house in the neighbourhood, causing a noise. The complainant's wife looked out of the window, when the defendant seized the opportunity to make away with a bed-quilt. She was sent to three months' hard labour.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.
Man Ashang, a married woman, and Yuen Akun, a hawk, were again brought up to answer the charge of carrying on public gambling in a house at First Street, Sanyingpoon. The 2nd defendant was proved to have been the manager. He was consequently fined \$200, or six months' hard labour. The woman was fined \$50 or two months' hard labour.

SUBSIDIARY.
Yip Apak, a coolie, was charged by P. O. 526, with having in his possession a carpenter's crow-bar. The Constable and another were on duty near Capt. Sande's Shop, when about midnight he saw the defendant come out of the gate and drop something. He had a lantern with him, but it was not lighted. After his arrest he was taken back to the spot, when a crow-bar was found. The defendant said he was employed in the Shop, but he did not have the crow-bar. Remanded till the 11th; admitted to bail in \$10.

THE BENTON CASE.
Wong Aang, a branded Chinese prisoner, was again brought up before Mr. Russell to answer the charge of having committed burglary and murder in the Shantak district, in Chinese territory. His identity was proved by another witness, when he was committed to prison to await the orders of H. E. the Governor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIZE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1877.
Sir,—Having observed a short article in your issue of Saturday referring to a certificate issued by a London seedman, which on the face of it appears to be valueless, permit me to explain the circumstance. A friend of mine at Macao was in the habit of ordering my seeds, together with his own, and the London firm made the mistake of attributing to his seeds in Macao the successful results which had attended my cultivation in Hongkong. The testimonial quoted in your article was written by me, while my Macao friend was in Europe. Hence the apparent valuelessness to which you alluded.

Yours etc.,

A. G. ROMANO.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

A correspondent at Iloilo, writing under date of September 25th, says that the sugar market is dull, and there are in stock 15,000 piculs sugar of the last crop unsold; the prices offered to-day for the current kind is \$3, and \$4.50 for the superior quality; the holders are not inclined to sell at so low figures. In the grain market, current Saigon rice is quoted at \$2.4 reales and Pangasinan from \$3.1 to \$3.2. Spanishwood is in demand, and from 8 to 9 reales per picul are offered by the buyers. Very little business has been done in tobacco; the Spanish ship *Espero* left for Cadiz on the 21st with 18,000 quintales leaf tobacco. Locusts continue to destroy the crops at Negros.

The duty collected at the Manila Custom House during the month of September last amounts to \$141,838.21 against \$93,398.04 some time last year, being an increase this year of \$47,245.17.

During the second fortnight of the month of September there were imported at Manila \$2,000 worth of foreign gold coins and \$1,386 in Spanish silver coins. The exportation is confined to \$900 worth in gold dust.

The Italian line of steamers of Rubattino and Company, of which mention has been made several times, has at last become an accomplished fact. According to a circular issued on the 28th September by Messrs. Baer Senior & Co. of Manila, agents for the said Company, they are prepared to grant Bills of Lading to the Mediterranean ports of Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, to be transhipped at Singapore. The first steamer of this line, the *Simetra*, will leave Singapore on the 20th November next. The rate of freight charged by this Company from Singapore to any of the above-named ports of Mediterranean is \$4.10 for 15 quintales coffee; \$4 for 40 cubic feet, including the expenses of transhipment at Singapore.

The Spanish brig *Biseca* arrived from Saigon on the 28th September with 4361 piculs rice.

A general consignment of the Philippines is ordered by the home Government to be taken on the 31st December next. A numerously-attended meeting took place on the 29th September, with the view of ascertaining the best means for carrying out such a work with perfection.

Another sale of 6,000 quintales leaf tobacco of 1876 crop is announced for the 20th October instant.

It is said that the tobacco crop of the province of Union will exceed 100,000 bales. The Swedish barque *Arve* has been char-

tered to carry wet sugar at 32/6 and hemp at 52/ to 55/ to Liverpool.
The Spanish brig *Constancia* passed the Santiago Semar on the 26th September, at 6 p.m., on her voyage from Laguianao to Hongkong.
The Italian barque *Bianca Partita* arrived from Higo on the 2nd Oct. with 9,483 bags of white rice.

Japan.

THE CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

(Mail, Sept. 29th.)

We regret to observe that the attacks of cholera do not diminish in number. There is certainly no more ground for alarm now than there was when its appearance was first announced. It assumes no more virulent form, nor do the average number of cases increase; still it exists, and every day there are reported a certain number of deaths from the disease. It has broken out on board the *Raiden Kan*, nine cases having been reported, as also one case on board another vessel in harbour. From various parts of the country reports are likewise received of its appearance, although, happily, nowhere does it seem to exist in any but a mild form. The Japanese authorities continue their praiseworthy exertions, and it is in all probability owing to the extreme precautions adopted that the disease has been kept within present bounds.

(Gazette.)

Yesterday evening Sept. 18th the members of the Consular Corps met in the German Club for the purpose of considering the best preventive steps to be taken against the spread of epidemic cholera. A Board of Health, composed in the first instance of Drs. Simmons, Eldridge, Wheeler, Goertz, and Tripler was nominated; these gentlemen having power to add to their number, and to visit all tenements in the foreign settlement, and report to the proper consul in each case where sanitary measures may be necessary. A letter was drawn up and addressed to the Governor of Kanagawa, requesting his attention to the disgraceful condition of that part of the Swamp Concession which is occupied by closely-packed masses of Chinese and Japanese, a locality which is especially likely to be visited by any prevalent epidemic, and to become a source of serious danger to the entire community. Prompt measures of disinfection of the whole neighbourhood were recommended, and the Governor was urged to provide a fund for the purchase of the necessary disinfectants.

From the 9th instant, when the first access of real cholera declared itself in Yokohama and Kanagawa, up to the present time, (Sept. 20th) ninety cases of disease have occurred; and of these thirty-two have had a fatal termination. Owing to the prompt precautions taken by the Kencho authorities, a strong, and it is to be hoped, effectual and permanent, check has been placed on the spread of the epidemic. Dr. Simmons is hopeful that it has been so, far as this town and locality are concerned, brought under medical control.

The doctors of the German and Italian men-of-war in harbor have expressed their opinion that the prevailing epidemic is not real Asiatic cholera. So much the better if their view should be correct. We still fear that the combined testimony of the local medical men, who have declared so clearly their conviction, after experience of many cases, that Asiatic cholera is among the native community, is weightier than that of men who, however capable of judging, have not had the same opportunities of forming a judgment.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening (Sept. 25th), when it was decided to address the following statement to the community:—

"As there seems to be an uncertainty in the minds of some of the community, as to the exact nature of the disease now prevailing, the undersigned, medical members of the Board of Health, deem it wise to state positively that the disease in question is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, Malignant or Asiatic Cholera."
"In making this statement formally and publicly, the undersigned have no wish to alarm the people of Yokohama. On the contrary, it is their opinion that however great an epidemic may exist among the native population, the conditions surrounding foreign residents are such that its extension to foreigners generally is unlikely. Nevertheless, as experience has proved the value of certain precautions in preventing the advance of cholera, as the course of the disease once introduced is beyond human prediction, and as many are careless or reckless unless assured of present danger, it seems advisable that the foreign residents of Yokohama should realise their position."

The Kencho reports deaths from cholera during the 24 hours ended last midnight (Sept. 27th) as follows:—

In Yokohama..... 8
In the vicinity..... 2
We have been notified that cholera has declared itself among the troops of the Kaitakushi militia in Hakodate. Out of five cases, which occurred between the 25th and 27th instant, two proved fatal.

INDIAN AND CHINA TEA TRADE.

The growing importance of India as a tea-producing country is a marked feature in the tea trade, since we are reminded that fifteen years ago the growth of tea in India was regarded in the light of an experiment rather than as a movement destined in a short time to furnish one of the main staples of the country's exports. Much less was it anticipated, when the first plantations under European management were laid down in Assam, that the competition of the India tea would affect the development of the China tea; but such has been the case. From 1,500,000 lb. in 1861, the export from Calcutta had advanced to 25,000,000 lb. in 1876. What we consider that fifteen years ago China held the monopoly of tea production, these figures show not only that a formidable rival India tea has already become, but they almost lead one to suspect that, if no change in the mode of cultivation or packing take place, it is only a question of time when China will be ousted from the field entirely. It is an ominous fact for China tea that, whereas up to last year the increased demand for tea in Great Britain was shared by China and India both, last year the consumption of China tea was for the first time stationary, the whole increase going to the credit of India. Precisely analogous is the condition of China tea in the United States; there we find nearly one-half of the consumption to be Japanese, while fifteen years ago it was exclusively confined to China. That the soil of India is more fit to produce tea than that of China is difficult to believe in the case of the poor quality of late years tea which is being prepared, with a view of bring-

ing the teas early to market, and in the unsystematic way in which the different processes necessary to convert the raw leaf into the tea of commerce are carried out. We have, says Consul Medhurst, in his report, to look to India for the perfection of tea culture; there planting, picking, and firing, are all in one hand, and the needful capital outlay to produce a good result is not spared. In China these desiderata are absent altogether, and the proceeds are in the primitive and unsystematic style dear to the natives of that country. Nothing, it may safely be advanced, but the introduction of European capital and enterprise into the tea districts will save the foreign tea trade of the country from decay. But, had foreigners free access to the country, matters would be changed entirely. Not only would the existing leaf be systematically packed, and not left at times to spoil after picking, while the owner is haggling for the last cent, but many a barren hillside would be cleared of its jungle, and employment given to thousands of half-starved peasants. Isolated attempts have been made by foreigners to perfect the system of packing tea by personal supervision in the interior, but they have been generally unsuccessful, except in the case of brick tea, which is made in some of the black tea districts under the eye of Russians from Siberia, who show more success in adapting themselves to Chinese ways, and whose Government gives them every protection. Were permission given to foreigners to buy or rent land in the interior, to grow well-ordered plantations would in time reform the Chinese methods by their example.

A RANGOON ROMANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, 28th August.
The present year has been far from uneventful to us provincials. We have had a proclamation day, conspicuous for the absence of a general and the presence of a native "dita," a railway opening day, conspicuous for the champagne and its occasional results; a Government Advocate case, conspicuous for the general bad taste shown by all concerned; a "Knapp" case, which interested us more than you in India have any idea of; an exact reproduction of the Fuller case which is now being disposed of; besides several municipal and matrimonial scandals, conspicuous as usual for utter ineptitude on all sides. But the incident which has enthralled us most, both from the social position of the chief actors and the sustained dramatic effect and sensational character of the whole episode, is one which is but now coming out from among the more esoteric circles, and which I shall attempt to describe.

Some few months ago the wife of the head of one of the leading mercantile firms in Rangoon lost from her room some valuable rings. Suspicion fell on two persons of her household—the one a native ayah, the other a young Englishwoman, who was acting as a sort of superior lady's maid. The police were immediately sent, the effects of both were thoroughly searched, but nothing could be discovered, and it ended in the ayah obtaining gratuitous accommodation in the local jail, while the lady's maid waxed plaintive about the indignity she had been subjected to. As she was young and nice-looking, she met with a good deal of sympathy, and the gay cavaliers of the Row in their evening exertions used to bestow upon her glances which contained as large an amount of condolence and devotion as they thought could be sustained by any reasonable female. Meanwhile the ayah was clamorous from her confinement, and the police were as usual perplexed. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, it happened that a soldier's wife, who was attending as nurse at the house, mentioned, in the presence of Miss S., the lady's maid, that a friend of hers was shortly leaving for England, and Miss S. entrusted her with a small parcel for transmission. The woman was told it contained nothing but a shawl for a pattern, and without any suspicion as to the actual truth, opened the parcel to examine the article with ill-advised but natural curiosity. She found a small piece of paper, and wrapped up in the paper were two diamond rings! Of course she got alarmed at her discovery, but did about the best thing she could have done; and went and told the whole story to a friend of the family, whom I may designate as Mr. M. The latter, in restoring the property to the owner's husband, made two stipulations—one, that the girl should be sent safely home, the other that the affair should be kept entirely secret till she had started. He then found an opportunity of meeting Miss S. privately, and taxed her with the theft, and, as sufficient answer to her fearful protestations, showed her the rings and told her where they had been discovered. The delinquent was easily induced to show her the remaining jewels, which had been stored under her bath, but unfortunately Mr. M. was leaving the compound in triumph at his successful diplomacy, who was met by the lady of the house herself, who at once suspected the truth. Of course she felt no scruple about divulging it, and the news flew like lightning round cantonments till it reached the ear of a high police official. By this time Miss S. had been already conveyed on board the steamer which was to start the following morning. The high police official ascertained the fact, and at once issued orders for her arrest. Fortunately Mr. M. had never slackened his vigilance, and, getting information of the orders, drove quickly down to the steamer and removed the girl to a friend's house before the constables had time to arrive. It then became a duel between Mr. M. and the provincial police, and there can be no doubt he thoroughly relished the situation. First he managed to put them off the scent by a rumour that Miss S. intended starting by another steamer, which was sailing about the same time, and induced them to relax their attention, and at once made up his mind. Waiting till the hostile trap was nearly abreast, by a sudden dexterous movement he managed to look wheels, and a direct collision of course resulted. But the inspector managed to escape unscathed, and, fleeing from his unscrupulous foe, went at a run towards the wharf leaving his entangled vehicle to its fate. Jumping into a rickshaw he pushed rapidly up to the steamer,

and stern justice seemed at length triumphant. Hardly, however, had half the distance been covered when a steam launch came, bearing swiftly down, and half waterlogged the boat by the wash it left behind. Again an advance was attempted, and again the launch returned with its owner, storming indignantly at his path being so impeded. The sampa-man was getting alarmed, and the goal seemed as far off as ever. Just as the launch was preparing for a third onset, a short sharp whistle was heard and the Inspector gave a despairing groan as the ship moved down the river at full steam, bearing the fair delinquent away from his vengeance! It is to be hoped that her friends will find her a more cheerful abode at home than the residence destined for her at Rangoon.

There can be no doubt that Mr. M. and his nautical coadjutor thoroughly deserved their success. In these dull days of paddy and prosa there are few people would care to risk person and property to so large an extent (besides becoming obnoxious to serious legal penalties) in order to have an attractive kleptomaniac from jail. Moreover, as my lady-readers will be distressed to learn, there was not an atom of sentiment in the whole transaction. Mr. M. is a middle-aged married man with a family, and it is suspected that his wife was aiding and abetting him throughout. He has earned accordingly the rare merit of entire disinterestedness, and we are all enthusiastic about him. I believe the high police official himself, though outwardly minatory and implacable, would secretly subscribe to a testimonial. Of course there has been a failure of justice, but after all it is not so egregious as the *fiasco* in the Knapp case, which practically established the doctrine that the *raison d'être* of Burman policemen was to be potted at by the P. W. D.; yet we were all elated at the result of the trial. And for one ordered a revolver to commence practice as soon as possible. In this case we have youth and beauty to enlist our sympathies, and the adventurous fact of a successful robbery lends to the whole incident a piquancy which could scarcely be expected from an abortive homicide.—*Pioneer.*

THE FIELD ARTILLERY OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Of all the services in the Russian army the field artillery is generally esteemed to be the most efficient. The military correspondent of the *Times* remarks in one of his recent letters that of it there is little to say but praise; and in many of the actions of the present war—notably, for instance, during the bombardment which preceded the attack and capture of Ardahan—the Russian field artillery has distinguished itself by the excellent work it has done and the valuable service it has rendered. When pressed by the astounding success gained by the rifled field-pieces of the French army in the campaign in Italy in 1859, every nation in Europe set about the task of re-arming its artillery with rifled guns, the Russians in the first instance adopted the French muzzle-loading rifled field-piece as the weapon with which to replace the old smooth-bore guns of their batteries; but after a very short time they discarded the French ordnance and introduced in its place a gun manufactured on the Prussian breech-loading system. The first pieces used by the Russians were of steel, and were obtained direct from the workshops of Herr Krupp; but, subsequently, experiments were made with bronze barrels, and the results of the trials proving satisfactory, this metal was adopted as the material of which all the guns of the Russian field artillery should be constructed. Consequently, all the field batteries of the Russian army are at the present time armed with bronze guns, the steel field pieces first procured being kept in reserve. The guns which are thus now in use in the Russian forces engaged in the present campaign are of two calibres—namely, of 8.69 and 10.67 centimetres. The old nomenclature having been retained, these are known as 4-pounder and 9-pounder guns respectively. The weight of the projectile thrown by the former is almost exactly 12 lb., that of the 9-pounder being very nearly 24 lb.; and it was this heavy and capacious shell which wrought such damage upon the earthworks of Ardahan. The total weight of the 4-pounder gun itself, including the breech-closing apparatus, is 674 lb., or over 6 cwt.; that of the 9-pounder 1,376 lb. or about 12 cwt. The carriages of both the pieces are constructed to carry the men serving the gun. Shells with percussion fuses, shrapnel with time fuses, incendiary shell, and case are provided for each piece. Very few projectiles, however, are carried in the lumber boxes of the gun itself—only eighteen with the 4-pounder and twelve with the 9-pounder, but in the batteries of the former each piece is accompanied by two ammunition waggonettes and in the 9-pounder batteries by three. In time of war all the guns are dragged by six horses, but during peace only four horses are provided for each 4-pounder. Besides the two guns already described there is also a third pattern, a 3-pounder or mountain gun, weighing only 222 lb.; but this only forms part of the armament of those brigades which are detailed for Asiatic service, such as the 21st, 39th, and 41st brigades of regular artillery, the 1st and 2nd Turkistan, and the Eastern Siberian brigades.

The battery in the Russian field artillery consists of eight guns, each, as we have said, accompanied by its ammunition waggonette, two store waggonettes, one field forge, one implement waggon, and three general service waggonettes. Altogether, therefore, the 4-pounder battery includes thirty-four guns and the 9-pounder forty-two. But it must be noted that the waggonettes are not constructed to carry such heavy loads as are generally placed on the carriages accompanying batteries in all other European armies, and are drawn by three only, which are harnessed abreast. The length of a Russian battery in column of route, consequently although its waggonettes are more numerous, does not very greatly exceed that of an English battery, being only 460 paces for a light and 570 paces for a heavy battery. The personnel of a 9-pounder battery consists of a staff officer as commander, five other officers, and 817 men, and it has a complement of 238 horses. A 4-pounder battery has the same number of officers, but only 256 men and 169 horses; while a horse artillery battery, which is also armed with the 4-pounder gun, has, with the same number of officers, 203 men and 241 horses. All the batteries of the field artillery are organized in brigades; each brigade consisting of three heavy or 9-pounder, and three light or 4-pounder batteries and comprising, therefore, altogether 48 guns. Only in the brigades already mentioned, namely the 1st, 39th, and 41st

and the Turkistan and Siberian brigades, the third light battery is replaced by a mountain, or 3-pounder battery. The number of brigades of artillery equals the number of divisions of infantry in the army, one of the former being attached to each of the latter. The infantry divisions consist of four regiments of three battalions each, and of the Caucasian troops, where the number of battalions is four, so that as a rule there are 48 guns to every 12,000 men. Regarded simply as divisional artillery, the proportion of guns to men is undoubtedly extremely large; but it must be remembered that in the Russian army there is no army corps artillery. In the Prussian army, for instance, there is, besides the four batteries attached to each of the two divisions of infantry of which an army corps is formed, a force of six field and one or two horse artillery batteries, forming the so-called corps artillery, acting immediately under the orders of the commander of the corps. And in every other European army the same arrangement prevails—a force of corps artillery being provided at all events on paper, also for the English or English corps in the mobilization scheme for the English army, although many arguments have been urged in favour of the Russian plan. The horse artillery of the Russian army is no longer organized, as it was formerly, in brigades. In time of peace it consists of five horse artillery batteries of the Guard and twenty-one of the line, of one Guard and seven line Don Cossack batteries; altogether, of thirty-four batteries, being two for each of the seventeen cavalry divisions of the Russian army.—*Poll Mail Gazette.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

[BY BROADFELLOW.]

His stock of cash was falling fast. As the river Danube passed. The Russ, who, sick of snow and ice, Vowed he would house him, warm and nice, In Constantinople.

His eye was red, his nose beneath Gleamed like a scarlet poppy-wreath; His heart was like a dish-clout wrung— He smelt no more the vodka-bung, Being bound for Constantinople.

In Shipka Pass he saw the light Of Turkish bayonets deadly bright, Beyond a spectral conquest shone, So from his lips escaped no groan "Save: 'Constantinople or bust!'"

"Try not the Pass," all reason said, "Mahomet's curse is on thy head; You'd better stay upon this side." But loud the pudding-head replied: "Right through for Constantinople!"

"O stay," Bulgaria said, "and rest, At least until thy wounds are dressed." The rheum-oosed from his filmy eye, But still he answered with a sigh: "Ticket taken for Constantinople."

"Beware the three-tailed Pasha's grasp, Beware the Sick Man's dying gasp." This was the whole world's last good-bye; What did the hardy Russ reply? "Here goes for Constantinople!"

A day or two, and Plevna-ward A devil of a row was heard, Which was the cause, we understand, Of an exceedingly brisk demand For return-tickets from Constantinople.

That Russian on the battle-ground, Quite buried with his friends, was found, And somehow though so "warm and nice," He hadn't gobbled in a trice Constantinople.

There on Bulgaria's marshy clay, Still worse off than before, he lay, And from Stamboul, serene and far, A voice fell, like a falling star: "Wait a bit for Constantinople!" —S. F. News Letter.

THERE is room for improvement in the method in which executions are conducted in this country, and there is a still greater need for reform of the gallows in America, where "hangings" are as a rule so clumsily managed that the unhappy criminals too often die a lingering and horrible death. A man, however, named Guidry, who was hanged for murder at New Orleans on the 25th of last month, was fortunate enough to die instantaneously, owing to the fact that he personally superintended the arrangements for his own execution. Guidry, who was a remarkably intelligent murderer, when brought on to the gallows, on inspecting the rope by which he was to be hanged, at once saw that it was not long enough for the purpose. "The fall," he said to the sheriff, "will not be enough. I want a regular 'break-neck' fall, about ten feet." The sheriff at once took the necessary steps to comply with this request, and the rope was lengthened accordingly and adjusted round the criminal's neck. Guidry, then, after a scornful remark as to the general plausibility of existing arrangements for the extinction of life, pointed out to the sheriff that the rope was too tight and the knot in the wrong place. The sheriff, grateful for any suggestion, immediately readjusted the rope and drew the cap over Guidry's face. This was the "star" that broke the camel's back, and Guidry could no longer suppress his laughter. The cap he pronounced to be a complete farce, "it was too thin, and he could see through it." The point, however, not being of sufficient importance, he would not delay his execution any longer on this account, and, continuing to laugh immoderately, he allowed the sheriff to proceed. He died apparently in a moment without pain or struggle, having, as the *New York Herald* elegantly expresses it, "bowed the job himself," and thus secured the "first thoroughly successful hanging" that has taken place for a long while in the United States.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, October 3, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 61 1/2
" credit...
" Old Patna, cash... 59 1/2
" credit...
" New Benares, cash... 59 1/2
" credit...
" Old Benares, cash... None
" credit...
" New Malwa, cash... 64 1/2
" credit...
" Allowance... 8 a 82
" Old Malwa, cash... 64 1/2
" credit...
" Allowance... 8 a 82
" credit...
" QUICKSILVER... 64

Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 8 1/2
" 30 days' sight... 3 1/2
" 6 months' sight... 8 1/2
Credita... 4 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight... 4 1/2
Bombay, demand Rupees... 219
Calcutta... 219
Shanghai, demand... 72 1/2
" 30 days... 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. 2... 2 1/2
Sycee... 2 1/2
Mexicana... 26 3/4
Gold Leaf... 5.06
English Sovereign... 5.06
Australian Sovereign... 5.06
Discount... 8 a 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 47 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$950
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,800
Chinese Insurance Co., \$247
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 775
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 860
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$170
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 10 1/2 dis.
H.K. O. & W. S.-boat Co., 18 1/2 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 25
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$90
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premium Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, October 9, 1877.

BAROMETER—9 A.M.... 30.170
Do. 1 P.M.... 30.086
Do. 4 P.M.... 30.070
THERMOMETER—9 A.M.... 79
Do. 1 P.M.... 81 1/2
Do. 4 P.M.... 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 74
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 75 1/2
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 75
Do. Maximum... 81 1/2
Do. Minimum over night 75

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.	Remarks.
Feb.	5, Carrizal,	Cardiff	(Brest Feb. 23)
Mar.	17, D. McB. Park,	Sunderland v. S'pots	
	19, Aegreus,	New York	
	22, Birling,	Cardiff	for Canton
	27, Fortuna,	Antwerp	
Apr.	8, Rota,	Cardiff	
	13, Vega,	Hamburg	
May	6, Stagbound,	Liverpool	
	10, David,	Antwerp	
	11, Naworth,	Antwerp	
	12, Chondros,	Cardiff	
	15, Alatra,	Melbourne	
	18, Sophia,	Liverpool	
	26, Martha Jackson,	Penarth	
	28, Alexandra,	Liverpool	
	29, Kate Carmie,	London	
	30, C. R. Bishop,	Falmouth	
June	2, Marco Polo,	Hamburg	
	4, Melbrak,	London	
	4, Faugh-a-Ballagh,	London	
	4, Rhuddlan Castle,	Cuxhaven	
	7, Ferdinand Brumm,	Portsmouth	
	9, Elmstone,	London	
	11, Candidata,	Cardiff	
	14, Denbighshire,	Cardiff	for Amoy
	14, Helicon,	Cardiff	
	17, Onedra,	Cardiff	
	18, Henry Lippett,	New York	
	21, City of Halifax,	Cardiff	
	19, Lord of the Isles,	Penarth	
	21, Clara,	Penarth	
	28, Cuba,	Penarth	
July	2, Northampton,	Baltimore	
	7, City of Liverpool (s.),	London	
	10, Agamemnon (s.),	London	
	10, Niagara,	Cuxhaven	
	11, Horsa,	Liverpool	
	12, Jessie Jamieson,	Cardiff	
	14, Abernethy,	Liverpool	
	18, Carl Ritter,	Cardiff	
	20, Globe,	Deal	
	26, Ferdinand,	Cardiff	
	31, R. C. Rickmers,	Newport	
	31, Andreas,	Hamburg	
Aug.	9, Anchises (s.),	Liverpool	
	10, Papa,	Cardiff	
	11, North Star,	Cardiff	
	11, E. P. Bouverie,	Penarth	
	14, Rogulus,	Cardiff	
	14, Moss Glen,	Penarth	
	14, Patrie,	Cardiff	
	15, Cashmere,	Liverpool	

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London, via Bombay,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
K H I V A, Captain Lee, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 11th October,
at Noon.

TEA and GENERAL CARGO for
LONDON will be conveyed via Bombay
without transshipment, arriving one week
later than by the direct route. Silk and
valuable will be transferred to the Calcutta
Steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 24, 1877. ocll

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
SAN FRANCISCO, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock
Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 23rd Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 4, 1877. ocl24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1877. ocl26

INSURANCES.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SANG, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lat Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. ocl23

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matabeds, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise, in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one fire
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

To Let.

NOS. 4, and 5, PEQUIN TERRACE, EMIN
STREET.

Apply to
LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kinn.
"Binece Villa," Polk-tou-jun, Furlished.
House No. 9, Peddar's Hill.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SARSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 9, 1877.

TO LET.
TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied
by Mr. A. HARR, at Vanchai. Apply
on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Agulha Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE IN CAINE
Road, at present in the occupation of
H. DU POUZ, Esq. Possession from 1st
November next.

Apply to
JOHN JACK,
East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation
in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese
Novel.

A Chinese Primer.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—
Chinese Marriages.
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the
Chinese.

Restoration of the Old Sounds of the
Chinese Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Russian Rhinologists.
Assyria and China.
The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official
Interpretation in the Colony of Hong-
kong.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,
Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 37, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
Day (February 17, 1876) the Chinese
Mail will be issued daily instead of
weekly, as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MS CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.
9. From East Point to the Gas Works.
10. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
11. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
12. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
13. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
14. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
15. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
16. From Pier to East Point.

Section.
17. From East Point to the Gas Works.
18. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
19. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
20. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

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21. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
22. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
23. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
24. From Pier to East Point.

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25. From East Point to the Gas Works.
26. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
27. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
28. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

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34. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
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